

demonstration of the weaving of fabrics of improved designs were continued during the year. In connection with the demonstrations organised with a view to increasing the output and improving the quality of handloom fabrics, 724 workmen were trained in new methods of weaving and 915 new designs were introduced. Two hundred and seventy-six looms were fitted up and repaired and 163 demonstrations were conducted. Handloom goods were exempted from payment of octroi and the total value of handloom goods stamped for purposes of such exemption amounted to 12.25 lakhs.

(d) *Yarn Depots*.—Thirty yarn depots and nine relief centres which were organised to render assistance to weavers were continued. The value of yarn supplied to weavers was Rs. 2,76,858 (1,18,865). The relief centres produced goods worth Rs. 1,97,311 (1,10,950). The dye-house attached to the Sri Krishnarajendra Technological Institute continued to do good work during the year in overcoming the scarcity of dyed yarn in the market on account of the war.

7. *Rural and Cottage Industries*.—The department continued to pay special attention to the establishment and development of rural and cottage industries in the State. Of the rural industrial centres, mention may be made of the following important ones:—

(a) *Tanning Centres*.—The village tanneries at Doddasiddavvanahalli and Hulikunte continued to do good work. Two more village tanneries at Pavagada and Idgur were sanctioned during the year. The leather stitching class attached to the Channapatna Industrial School trained a number of boys in the stitching of high class goods, e.g., purses, hand bags, shoes, etc.

(b) *Smithy Centre, Closepet*.—The work in this centre continued to be satisfactory. Agricultural implements, bolts, nuts and sickles were manufactured in the centre. The centre at Marconahalli was shifted to Kunigal.

(c) *Pottery Centre*.—The centres at Closepet and Doddballapur continued to impart training in the manufacture of improved pottery. A glazing kiln was constructed and put into service for the manufacture of high class glazed articles.

(d) *Mat-Weaving Training Centres*.—The centres at Hiriya, Doddballapur, Papithimmanahalli and Badanval worked satisfactorily. Two more centres were started during the year at Malur and Nagamangala.

(e) *Brass work at Nagamangala*.—The centre manufactured articles, such as, furniture, fittings, door handles and hinges, cigar trays, etc., and was also equipped with more labour-saving machines, such as lathe and power grinder.

(f) *Tile-making Centres*.—The Surenahalli centre was worked satisfactorily by a private agency and it is proposed to start two more centres at Bellur and Bagepalli.

(g) *Hand-made Paper Industries*.—The manufacture of paper envelopes and letter pads of different qualities and colours was continued in the two centres at Badanval and Hossur. The unit at Bhadravati was transferred to Bangalore City and was installed at the Women's Co-operative Society, Basavangudi. Another unit is arranged to be opened in the premises of the Central Industrial Workshop and it is proposed to start a unit at Nanjangud.

8. *Industrial Education*.—There were nine industrial schools working under the control of the department in addition to two private industrial schools, and 21 home industries classes receiving grants-in-aid from the department. The total number of students that received training in industrial education, including the training section of the Chamarajendra Technical Institute, was 2,006 (2,120). The total expenditure incurred by the department during the year was Rs. 1,49,656, representing Rs. 1,33,024 on departmental industrial schools, including the Zanana Home Industries Institute, Channapatna, Rs. 5,412 on private industrial schools, and Rs. 11,220 in home industries classes. The total number of scholarships awarded by the department was 198 valued at Rs. 19,137. The number of students who were under training in all the 21 home industries classes was 1,073 (953). The system of awarding scholarships to Mysore students possessing the necessary qualifications to pursue their studies in recognised institutions outside the State was continued during the year.

9. *Administration of Special Acts and Control Orders*.—

(a) *The Mysore Weights and Measures Act*.—The compulsory use of certified weights and measures was in force in sixty notified areas in the State. The testing staff tested and stamped 17,753 (22,713) weights and measures. A sum of

Rs. 1,198 (1,510) was realised as testing fees; weights and measures valued at Rs. 5,862 were sold to the public during the year. Prosecution proceedings were instituted in 81 cases for using false weights and measures, resulting in convictions in 78 cases.

(b) *The Mysore Patent and Designs Act*.—Thirty (23) applications for patents were filed during the year under review. Of these, 4 originated in Mysore, 26 in other parts of India and 14 of these were accepted, 16 patents for inventions were sold during the year. The sealing fees collected amounted to Rs. 480. Thirty-eight applications and certificates for renewal of patents were granted.

(c) *The Mysore Factories Act*.—The total number of notified factories stood at 394 (367) at the end of the year; of these, 358 were perennial and 36 seasonal; of these 394 factories, 300 were owned by private persons, 57 by Joint-Stock Companies and 37 by Government. The average daily number of persons employed in all the notified factories stood at 53,007 (49,444). The health of the operatives was generally good in all the factories. There were 1,187 (961) recorded accidents during the year; of these, 8 were fatal and 1,179 serious and minor accidents.

(d) *The Mysore Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act*.—There were 31 cotton ginning factories and 7 pressing factories working in the State during the year under report. The total quantity of cotton pressed was 18,456 bales of 400 lbs. each as compared with 13,044 bales in the previous year.

(e) *The Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act*.—The total number of boilers at the end of the year was 276, of which 68 boilers belonged to Government and 208 to private parties. The total number of boilers inspected during the year was 288. There were no boiler accidents and prosecutions during the year.

The department was also entrusted with the administration of certain control orders in connection with war effort.

10. *Posts and Telegraph Offices*.—Two (3) new post offices were opened and four experimental offices were made permanent during the year. There were in all 584 (581) post-offices in the State; of these, 4 were head offices, 84 (92) combined offices, 46 (59) sub-offices, and 450 (426) branch offices. There were at the end of the year 84 (92) telegraph offices, of which 18 (14) were guaranteed offices, the remaining 66 (78) being non-guaranteed ones.

11. *Wireless Licenses*.—During the year under report, 4,343 (3,704) radio licenses were issued under the Mysore Wireless Telegraphy Act.

12. The administration of the department during the year under review was, on the whole, satisfactory.

C. E. NORONHA, *Dev. Secy.*

#### FINANCIAL SECRETARIAT

##### Continuance of the grant of Dearness Allowance to certain retired employees of Government.

READ—

Government Order No. Fl. 6139-6200—S. & A. 154-43-4, dated the 18th May 1944, sanctioning the grant of dearness allowance to the retired employees of Government (who are in receipt of pensions of Rs. 40 and below per mensem) till the end of December 1944.

2. Government Order No. Fl. 3097-3157—S. & A. 9-44-11, dated the 5th January 1945, sanctioning the continuance of the rates of dearness allowance sanctioned in the Government Order read above till the end of June 1945.

ORDER No. Fl. 5563-5623—S. & A. 9-44-12, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD JUNE 1945.

Government are pleased to direct that the rates of dearness allowance, sanctioned in Government Order dated the 18th May 1944, to the retired employees of Government in receipt of pensions of Rs. 40 and less per mensem be continued till the end of December 1945.

B. S. RAGHAVENDRA RAO, *Finl. Secy.*

#### ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### Sanctions the increase in the Telephone Rentals by 50 per cent both in the case of public subscribers and Government Departments including links.

READ—

Government Order No. E. D. S. 3856-919, dated the 22nd May 1943, sanctioning the increase in the telephone rentals by 16 2/3 per cent or by one-sixth of the tariff existing at that time.



2. Letter No. 25037, dated the 11th April 1945, from the Chief Electrical Engineer recommending, for the reasons set forth therein, that all rental charges for both private and Government Telephones, including links, be raised by 50 per cent over the rate that was in force before the issue of Government Order No. E. D. S. 3856-919, dated the 22nd May 1942, the increased tariff being made applicable to all installations coming into existence after 1st May 1945, and to the existing installations from date of the next rental period.

ORDER NO. E. D. S. 3871-906, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 20TH JUNE 1945.

Government are pleased to sanction the proposal of the Chief Electrical Engineer read in para 2 above.

K. D. JOSHI, *Elec. Secy.*

#### ADDITIONAL SECRETARIAT

#### Reviews the Administration Report of Village Panchayets in the State for the year 1943-44

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A. 8-44-45, dated the 14th November 1944, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding a report on the working of the Village Panchayets in the State during the year 1943-44.

ORDER NO. L. 12365-430—V. P. 34-44-5, DATED BANGALORE,  
THE 22ND JUNE 1945.

Recorded.

**Constitution.**—The total number of Village Panchayets at the end of the year was 12,210 (12,068) with a membership of 91,313 (89,914).

Four hundred and seventy-four Village Panchayets elected their own Chairmen and 2,471 (1,665) had Secretaries appointed for them. The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to examine the desirability of conferring the privilege of electing their own Chairmen on the Village Panchayets included in the hobli selected for the Rural Drive Scheme.

**Meetings.**—The number of meetings held by the several Panchayets was 37,908 as against 38,355 during the previous year and 40,030 during the year 1941-42. The number of ordinary and special meetings held decreased from 35,720 to 35,676 and 2,108 to 1,705, respectively. The reasons for the fall in the number of meetings held should be examined by the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and suitable steps taken to hold the required number of meetings according to the statute.

**Finance.**—The cash balance at the credit of the Village Panchayets at the beginning of the year was Rs. 33,90,104 (Rs. 28,32,966). The total income of the Village Panchayets from all sources amounted to Rs. 17,51,581 (Rs. 16,86,216) making a total of Rs. 51,41,685. Of this, a sum of Rs. 10,06,358 (Rs. 11,02,244) was spent by the several Panchayets leaving a closing balance of Rs. 41,35,327 (Rs. 34,16,938) at the end of the year. There is a decrease in the amount spent by the Panchayets for the benefit of the villages, though they had sufficient funds at their credit. This points to the necessity of preparing suitable programmes for improvement works to be carried out in the Village Panchayet areas consistent with their financial resources. The Special Officer for Rural Development is requested to look into this matter during his tours.

**Demand, Collection and Balance of Taxes.**—The arrears outstanding at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 34,73,926 (Rs. 38,96,920) and the total demand for the year was Rs. 15,22,246 (Rs. 13,87,896). A sum of Rs. 16,75,997 (Rs. 18,10,186) was collected including remissions and amounts commuted into labour, leaving a sum of Rs. 33,20,075 (Rs. 34,74,630) as arrears for collection. The collection work continues to be unsatisfactory in spite of repeated instructions by the Government. As usual, the Mysore District heads the list in regard to the arrears to be collected and it amounts to Rs. 8,87,410. Mandya (Rs. 5,19,722), Tumkur (Rs. 5,93,856) and Bangalore (Rs. 4,83,678) Districts come next in order. Out of 12,210 Village Panchayets, only 4,705 Village Panchayets collected on an average more than 50 per cent of the demand. This position has to be definitely improved. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to take effective steps to improve the collection work. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 10,06,358 (Rs. 11,02,244) incurred during the year, a sum of Rs. 4,32,398 (Rs. 5,08,327) was spent for Village Improvement Works, Rs. 1,54,216 (Rs. 1,84,940) for water supply and maintenance and Rs. 55,005 (Rs. 71,321) on collection charges.

**Water Supply.**—In accordance with the five-year scheme of Rural Water Supply initiated in the year 1938 and again extended by the Government for a further period of three years, a sum of Rs. 3 lakhs was distributed among the several districts for providing drinking water facilities in the villages. Out of 18,366 villages in the State, 15,498 have been provided with drinking water wells (in the year 1938 when the Rural Water Supply Scheme was sanctioned, only 12,018 villages had adequate water facilities). There are still 2,868 villages to be provided with wells. The progress in the execution of the scheme was not satisfactory owing to the prevailing war conditions, resulting in the non-availability of men and material required for the purpose. Energetic steps should be taken to quicken the pace of progress, so that all the remaining villages may be provided with this facility before the close of the extended period.

**Conservancy, Sanitation, etc.**—The Village Panchayets spent during the year Rs. 62,504 (Rs. 74,388) on Conservancy and Sanitation, Rs. 13,314 (Rs. 15,082) on Medical Relief and Rs. 25,324 (Rs. 25,558) on lighting charges. Four hundred and ninety-seven Panchayets are maintaining separate sweeping and scavenging establishments as against 475 in the previous year. Eighty-five Panchayets are contributing towards the maintenance of local fund, Ayurvedic or Unani Dispensaries and 36 (33) have arranged for the weekly visits of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. There were 31 maternity wards run by Village Panchayets.

The system of weekly labour was in vogue in 2,041 Village Panchayets (2,100 in the previous year) and the total value of the labour turned out during the year by this means amounted to Rs. 1,41,101 (Rs. 1,45,001). The system of weekly labour by the villagers for improving their villages has not become as popular as the Government anticipated. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to examine this question in consultation with the Deputy Commissioners of Districts and to submit proposals as to the measures to be adopted for popularising the system.

**Progress in the Execution of Public Works.**—A sum of Rs. 3,31,256 (Rs. 3,93,262) was spent on public works. Sixty-three Sub-Overseers worked in the several districts for the supervision of village improvement works including drinking water wells. There has not been much progress in the execution of improvement works during the year.

The Deputy Commissioners of Districts are requested to see that each village panchayet prepares a list of the works to be undertaken for the improvement of the village, which should be got executed in the order of importance. Government have since ordered that a Sub-Overseer may be posted exclusively to each taluk to look after all the village improvement works.

**Other Activities of Village Panchayets.**—As usual, the Village Panchayets attended to a variety of useful works, such as filling up of ruts and pits, removal of manure heaps, continuation of approach roads, repairs to tanks, temples and choultries and planting of fruit and avenue trees. Improved agricultural implements and better seeds were in use in 438 village panchayets as against 381 during the previous year. The Agricultural Department should carry on an effective propaganda to popularise improved methods of agriculture in the villages. Breeding bulls were maintained by 340 (375) Village Panchayets. Fifty-eight village schools, 52 muzrai institutions, 10 tanks, 131 topes, and 206 village forests were under the management of the Village Panchayets. One hundred and thirty-seven Village Panchayets laid out parks and 132 planted fruit gardens. Two thousand six hundred and thirty-one fruit and shade trees were also planted by the Village Panchayets. During the year, 1,038 Village Panchayets maintained reading rooms and many useful books were purchased by them.

**Conferences.**—District Conferences were held in all the districts during the year as also Taluk Conferences in all the taluks and sub-taluks in the State. There were three Hobli Conferences in the Bangalore District. As adjuncts to some of these Conferences, industrial and agricultural exhibitions were organised. These Conferences are becoming highly useful from the point of view of the rural populations as they afford an opportunity of creating a live contact of the officers with the public and for discussing the real needs of the rural areas and adopting measures for the betterment of people.

**Audit of Village Panchayet Accounts.**—The Revenue Staff carried out as usual the audit of Village Panchayet accounts.

The accounts of a few Village Panchayets were also audited by the regular staff of the Comptroller's Office. The Comptroller is requested to arrange for a larger number of Village Panchayet accounts being audited in future.

*Inter-Village Communications.*—The Government grant of Rs. 3 lakhs provided in the budget for the development of inter-village communications was distributed among the several districts. Since the inception of the inter-village communications scheme in the year 1941, the Government have contributed a total sum of Rs. 10 lakhs up to 1943-44 and estimates aggregating Rs. 10,69,362 have been sanctioned, against which an expenditure of Rs. 5,71,690 has been incurred. Out of the total length of 511 miles of inter-village roads so far sanctioned, 419 miles have already been formed.

With a view to extending the benefits of the scheme to a large number of villages in the interior and to provide for their maintenance after formation, Government have issued revised instructions. Under these instructions, approach roads to villages and roads of short length linking the villages have to be taken up. Definite procedure for the maintenance of these roads has also been laid down. The Government trust that the local officers would realise the importance of developing the communications in the interior for the improvement of villages, and arrange for the expeditious execution of the works and provide for their maintenance in a fit condition.

*Rural Welfare Centres.*—The Rural Welfare Centres at Closepet and Doddballapur continued to do good work under the guidance of their respective Committees of Management, which have since been reconstituted with the Special Officer for Rural Development as their Chairman. These centres have intensified the activities in their respective areas. Orders have since been issued sanctioning the starting of a Rural Welfare Centre also at Anandapuram in the Shimoga District.

*Rural Reconstruction.*—In pursuance of the five-year plan of Rural Reconstruction, 81 hoblis were selected for intensive work during the year and 129 non-official honorary workers were selected and trained and posted to these hoblis to work as "Grama Sudharakas." A grant of Rs. 3,40,000 was distributed to the several Village Panchayets in these hoblis for works of public utility.

As the several improvement works programmed to be executed in the selected hoblis could not be completed, the operation of the scheme has been ordered to be continued in the first set of hoblis for a further period of one year.

Government consider that greater efforts on the part of the Development Departments and their co-ordination in a systematic manner are necessary for the successful working of the scheme.

J. B. MALLARADHYA, *Addl. Secy.*